



THE RIO NEWS.

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
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Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realised do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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N. B. This capital to be

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Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 9,075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

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9, Rua da Alfandega.

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

The great majority of men, said Uncle Abner, are in the habit of looking upon religion as an abstract thing, a belief based upon fixed dogmas, a faith clearly defined and unchangeable, a rule of life as rigid and unchanging as the laws which govern the universe. And yet, when we compare the methods employed by different men to give expression to their religious beliefs, we find a variety almost as great as the number of men concerned. The dogma may remain the same, but the practice varies with the man. Suppose John Knox could be landed in Rio de Janeiro, would he admit that there is any religion here? Or suppose one of Rio's favorite clergymen could be transplanted to some Scotch Presbyterian hamlet, or to a Puritan village in New England, on a Sunday, what would be his opinions? The personal factor is a much larger one than we are accustomed to think—so large in fact, that I am not sure there are not as many distinct religions in the world as there are reasoning individuals.

Of course when I landed in this city, I had something of the Puritan's conception of religion, and his reverence for sacred things. I had inherited it. My beliefs might not have been quite in step with these feelings, but that made no difference. To me, Sunday was a day for rest and worship, a church was a sacred edifice, a church service was a gathering of devout men and women for a pre-eminent solemn purpose. I had inherited these feelings, and somehow I never reacted against them, nor saw anyone violate them, without feeling a shock. It was something like my experience with thunder storms when a small boy. Somehow I had come to believe that if one spoke aloud when it was thundering, the lightning would strike him, and I unconsciously kept silence at such times long after I knew better. And the shock was distinctly felt long after I knew to a certainty that the thunderbolt did not fall upon the puny head that dared to speak when the rumbling voice of Jove was in the air.

You can easily imagine, then, how the free and easy customs in these latitudes impressed me. I found that Sunday was the liveliest day of the whole week. In those days the retail shops were nearly all open on Sundays, as were all the saloons, vendas, kiosques, etc. It was the accepted day for horse races, boat races and cock-fights; for opening the sessions of the General Assembly and for school festivities, dedications of buildings and inaugurating things. And it was the chosen day for elections, which were largely held in those days in the churches. The poor

old Emperor always had something to do on Sunday, and he used to sleep at his post in doing it. It was anything but a day of rest; if it was a day of recreation, of dissipation, of festivity and fatigue. The little venda boy began his work earlier and worked later than on any other day in the week, and the tobaccoist and bar-tender counted up more *cobres* at night than for any other two days.

I was not greatly impressed with the appearance of the churches, for there was something in the patched and heavy-looking plastered exteriors which vulgarized what ought to be an elevated sentiment. When you walk through the massive portals of St. Paul's and look up to the ceilings far above, you feel as though you were being lifted above the common things of life. But I never felt such a sensation on entering the portal of any one of these little plastered churches, whose walls were cracked and patched, and whose interiors were dark and close. There is nothing in such a church to elevate men, nor to inspire them. It is made of broken stone and mortar and plaster like the meanest shop on the street, and it inspires just about as much reverence.

The completion of the Candelaria church has of course given Rio something better than what I am criticising, and others are better than the type presented, but there is I think no disputing the statement that the churches here are for the most part cheap, tawdry, ugly affairs, structures that belittle the faith they represent.

Like many another stranger, I was struck with the reverence shown by all classes in passing a church entrance—the uncovering of the head, often the turning of the face reverently toward the high altar, and not infrequently the making of the sign of the cross. Perhaps the most unconsciously reverent people were the lower-class Portuguese, whose display of homage and piety seemed to be perfectly spontaneous and instinctive. Centuries of obedience to the requirements of the church could not fail to make such a people blindly observant of every custom of such a character, and it came as naturally as the simple habits of their plodding lives.

And then, to my horror and mystification, the reverent wayfarer not infrequently supplemented this touching act of homage to the portal of the church, by defiling and dishonoring the edifice when he had turned the corner. How can one account for such a contradiction? What can be the faith, the sentiment, the sincerity of men who can perform two acts so diametrically opposed to each other and almost within the same breath. I'm sure I can't make it out. It is one of those contradictions of life, which reason fails to explain. I have no business, perhaps, to say that the reverence is a sham which a man shows in passing the church door—but it won't keep step somehow with the lack of reverence which follows.

As for the conduct of worshippers inside, I can hardly be considered a fair judge, for I have visited the churches only on *feitas* days. Two-thirds of the crowd, at least, are usually black or of mixed blood, and it has always seemed to me that their conception of worship is very much like that of children. They fill the body of the church, laughing, whispering, talking sometimes, pushing here and there, always exhibiting more curiosity than reverence. They are extremely impressionable, but the impressions soon fade and leave them as they were. And if you look closely, you will nearly always find some kind of a charm suspended from their necks, to bring luck and ward off evil spirits. Evidently their faith in the saints is not altogether sufficient.

I was also impressed with another contrast, but for this explanation are doubtless forthcoming. In the good old times when the soldier, and priest, and adventurer were settling down on the land, the priest seems to have had a thought for the future, and he lost no time in picking out the most desirable localities for his churches and monaster-

ies. With but few exceptions the churches, and monasteries, and convents dating back to the years when the first settlements were formed, were all located on the best and most picturesque sites. Think of Rio as a little town hugging the eastern and northern sides of Castle Hill, and straggling around through the narrow gap, between that hill and Santo Antonio Hill. The old wall and moat passed through Rua Uruguayana and down across Rua da Alfandega between Quitanda and Candelaria. In those days the water front was where Rua 1º de Março now runs, and the Cruz dos Militares church was located on a rock projecting out into the bay. It was not much of a town pent up within these limits, and a few scattered habitations outside were all that made up the future capital of Brazil. Back of it were jungle-covered levels, full of swamps and ponds, and to the south of this level ground the forest-clad slopes of the Carioca mountains. And then imagine what must have been the far-seeing acuteness of the priests and monks. The Jesuits established themselves on Castle Hill, where they created a college and planned a great church. The Franciscans located themselves on Santo Antonio Hill, where they built a monastery and church. The Benedictines were a little more venturesome, and wiser as the results have shown, for they went farther afield and took possession of a little hill overlooking the upper bay, on which they built a great monastery. And the Carmelites after building a monastery within the walls, which afterwards became a dependency of the old palace, also ventured outside and located a church and monastery on the shore of the bay a short distance south of the town, and later on a convent on the hillside above, from which an enchanting view was obtained of the harbor entrance. A little hermitage near the shore of the bay was taken over by the Franciscans about a hundred years after the city was founded, and it became the celebrated Ajuda convent, whose windows in those days looked out upon the sandy beach where the waves broke fresh and strong from the blue sea beyond. It was not on a hill, but it stood on the shore of the bay, overlooked the harbor entrance and was surrounded with spacious gardens. The founders of the city, the Sá family, built a little chapel on the summit of Castle Hill, which they dedicated to the patron saint of the city, St. Sebastian, and within which they deposited the bones of Estácio de Sá, who effected the first settlement. This little chapel then became the parish church, and a hundred years later the cathedral church. As the city spread out on the level, it was abandoned and then, within the present century was turned over to the Italian Capuchins, who had once resided on the level near the site of the English church, and then finally located themselves on Castle Hill. On the same hill we find the episcopal seminary and on Condeão Hill the episcopal residence, overlooking the bay on one side and the city on the other.

Later on, when the city outgrew its walls and spread out over the level ground, it absorbed a great number of little hermitages and chapels erected by pious sinners as the price of a life, or of some successful venture. The Candelaria church, to-day the finest religious edifice in Rio de Janeiro, stands upon the site of a chapel erected by a thankful mariner who had been scared out of his reckoning by a great storm at sea. Many of these humble little chapels became churches later on, but the city pressed in against them and they either had no lands to protect themselves with, or else they built on them in order to acquire a revenue from rentals. And from this it happens that many a church has been swallowed up by the city, and we can see of it only its unprepossessing front. Some of them, like that of S. Pedro, have architectural pretensions which are completely hidden by the surrounding buildings. Even the Candelaria is completely closed in at the sides by commercial houses.

And here is the contrast—the eagerness of the early churchmen to secure commanding sites for their churches to make them dominate their surroundings, and the weakness of their successors who were content to locate their edifices anywhere and to allow them to be swallowed up by secular buildings. The octagonal church on Gloria Hill, which can be seen by every traveller entering the bay, and by every person going out to the southern districts of the city, is always admired. Its surroundings are picturesque and the little church is made beautiful by them. Compare with this the Roman rotunda of S. Pedro, located in the heart of Rio's busiest commercial district and shut-in closely by commercial edifices. No one thinks it beautiful, nor even stops to look at it. And yet, were S. Pedro church located on a site like that which the Gloria church occupies, it would undoubtedly become one of the attractions of the city.

(To be continued.)

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the elegant beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good service, and is therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL**120, Rua do Riachuelo**

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram cars at central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is especially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its large room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL**RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65**

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIVVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel Metropole**181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181**

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

AN EARLY HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN RIO.

Reproduced by The Church Echo from an account published in 1828 by Rev. R. Walsh, Chaplain to H. B. M. Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

The edifice stands on the Rua dos Barbochos, and is distinguished as being the first ever erected in South America. Before it was built, divine service was only performed occasionally on board any king's or merchant's ship, in the bay, of which the English on shore used to avail themselves. But in the year 1810, by one of the articles of the treaty then made by Lord Strangford with the Brazilian government, it was stipulated that the British should be permitted to build a church for divine service, provided it was erected, not as a public edifice, but as a private house, and did not use bells to assemble the congregation. This latter stipulation was unnecessary, as the residences of the English were so remote that no bell could be heard, and so would have been useless. When the article was about to be inserted in the treaty, the pope's nuncio, Lour-enço Calepi, archbishop of Nisibis, was at Rio. He was a man of the easiest and most insinuating manners, and seemed so little disposed to take exception to such a thing, that he appeared rather careless of more serious matters. Nevertheless, he made the most strenuous opposition to the measure. He demanded an audience with the king, and represented in the strongest manner the discouragement such an innovation would give to the growth of schism in the church. When he could not succeed in inducing Dom John to retract his assent, he then proposed, that if the exercise of Protestantism was thus publicly permitted, the Inquisition should also be established along with it, to watch over the interests of the Catholic religion, and restrain the progress of that heresy among the Brazilians, which this public edifice of the new faith could not fail to encourage. This tribunal had, for the last half century, fallen into disuse, even in Lisbon, and it never had been introduced into Brazil, nor was it likely the people of the country would submit to it; and this compromise was also rejected.

The bishop of Rio, on the contrary, was a strenuous advocate for the measure. He is not only a tolerant and liberal man, but a man of excellent good sense and knowledge of the world. He advocated the cause, in a characteristic manner, with the prejudiced few who opposed it. "The English," said he, "have really no religion; but they are a proud and obstinate people. If you oppose them, they will persist, and make it an affair of infinite importance; but if you concede to their wishes, the chapel will be built, and it will ever go near it." This argument had its weight, and the Brazilians say he was right; for the event has verified the prediction. All opposition was, therefore, withdrawn, and the treaty was signed in a tolerant and liberal spirit, as creditable to the disposition of the king, as of his American subjects.

In order to meet the expense of such an erection, a duty of one-half per cent. was laid on all British merchandise imported into Brazil, and by a very unequal distribution of the produce, two-thirds were allocated for the consular-general, and one-third only for pious and charitable uses, in which were included the chapel, chaplain, sick poor, and all other similar expenditure. The rapid increase of British commerce was such, that I am informed the percentage yielded ten or twelve thousand pounds per annum to the consular-general. When a sufficient sum was raised, the chapel was commenced. The place originally fixed on was in the Largo da Lapa, nearly opposite the public gardens. Here was a large square in front, and a space in the rear, extending nearly to the aqueduct, capable of affording a considerable area round the church, and space for a chaplain's residence. This eligible site, however, was given up for no other similar expenditure. The place chosen was the court-yard of a former religious edifice, belonging to a deceased Catholic bishop, José Joaquim Justiniani, at the entrance of the Rua dos Barbochos. The foundation-stone was laid on the 12th of August, the anniversary of the birthday of the then Prince Regent of England, and a bottle, containing some English newspapers, with coins of the same date, as is usual, was deposited with it. It was dedicated to Saint George, the patron of England, and St. John the Baptist, in compliment to John VI, the worthy sovereign, who had permitted the erection of the first reformed church in South America, since the Dutch had a temporary possession of Pernambuco.

The original plan of the edifice had arched windows. It was submitted to the king, who objected that such windows would not resemble those of a private house. The present plan, with a portico and pediment, was then given in; and it was approved of, though much more deviating from the original stipulation. The front is that of a small but elegant public building, thrown back from the street to give it effect, and separated from it by an ornamental iron railing and gates. The interior consists of two aisles, one at each side, but none in the middle. The pews have no doors, and are very properly open seats. They and the pulpit are made of venetian, a native wood, like mahogany, beautifully grained and colored, and susceptible of a high polish. The body of the chapel has a spacious and elegant appearance, and is capable of containing from six to seven hundred persons. When the edifice was finished, and ready for divine service, a day was appointed for opening and consecrating it. The chaplain, Mr. Crane, who had for three years before performed service for the English congregation in a private house, while the church was



Note the Trade-mark.

building, now wrote to the bishop of London, to know in what manner he should perform the ceremony of consecration; but the bishop's answer did not arrive till the ceremony was over. The directions sent, however, had been anticipated, and the prayers prescribed used, with a particular one composed for the occasion. A guard of police was ordered to attend, as a matter of precaution against any bigoted or evil-disposed persons who might be inclined to interrupt the service, or disturb a congregation introducing a new religion, to which their prejudices were supposed to be greatly hostile; but no disposition of the kind occurred. On the contrary, the common people conducted themselves with great propriety abroad, and the interior of the church was filled with a numerous assembly of very respectable Brazilians, who equalled the Protestants, as well in numbers as in reverence for the place, by a serious and devout demeanour. A short time after, however, an assault was made on the church, of a very disagreeable nature. While the chaplain was officiating one Sunday morning, a shower of stones was poured into the windows, which shattered all the glass; but, fortunately, the blinds interposed and protected the congregation from any injury. An immediate inquiry was made, and it was found that the outrage proceeded from the house of a Spaniard, who kept a vendia near the chapel. His yard was close by one side, and some drunken fellows, who frequented his shop, amused themselves with this attack on the English church. A strong representation was made to the proprietor, who was threatened with the police, and the outrage was never repeated.

The permission of the treaty was recognised and confirmed by the constitutional charter at the revolution, which contains the following passage:—"All other religions (besides the Catholic) are permitted, either in domestic worship, or in particular edifices destined for the purpose, without, however, having any exterior appearance of a temple." The repetition of this exception is merely a matter of form, to comply with any prejudice which might linger among the people; and though it has not been attended to, the people seem to retain no prejudice on the subject.

I was concerned to find that this chapel was never entirely finished; and at present it exhibits marks not only of neglect, but decay. The portico on the entrance was not leaved, and the rain having penetrated, has rotted the roof, which is continually falling on the heads of the scanty congregation who attend it; the windows, which were broken so long ago by the outrage I mentioned, have not since been repaired; the blinds inside are all stained and soiled; and instead of the neatness and propriety which always distinguished the house of God in England, it had an air of dirt and neglect, quite painful to contemplate; and the congregation, as if to confirm the prediction of the bishop of Rio, seemed to take no interest in it when it was built, notwithstanding their zeal to have it established. It is capable of containing six or seven hundred persons, and there is that number of the reformed church at Rio to fill it, yet I never counted more than thirty or forty. I have often reflected with great concern on this indifference to public worship among our factories abroad, and I refer you to Spont and Wheeler for what they witnessed in the Levant in their day. I have even thought it was one great impediment to the progress of the reformation in Catholic countries. Instead of letting "some light so shine before men," on the sabbath, "that they seeing our good works," might be led to "glorify our Father in heaven" after the same manner; they only consider our separation from their church as an abandonment of all worship, and point out our conduct in proof of it.

—In the first two months of this year the shipments to Brazil from Rosario de Santa Fé consisted of 13,666 tons of wheat, 3,026 tons of Indian corn and 218 tons of flour. From Buenos Aires during the same period 38,546 bags of Indian corn, 15,145 bags of wheat, and 65,558 bags of flour were shipped to Brazil.

RECENT mails report the death of Mr Henry Jones, who, under his nom de plume of "Cavendish," was well known to all players of card games. From an early age Mr. Jones showed singular aptitude for the more scientific games at cards, and he was an authority on pastimes generally. His death took place on February 10, at his residence, 22 Albion street, Hyde Park, in his sixty-eighth year. "Cavendish," besides being a whist player of the leading rank, and a member of the principal whist clubs, made the rules and game a study. He edited Joseph Bennett's book on Billiards, and was the author of "Whist," in addition to writing books on Bezique, Piquet, and many other games. In fact, he may be said to have been the great authority on almost all table games.

Mr. W. T. Clifford, the young engineer of the Royal Mail steamer *Scot*, who jumped overboard and attempted to save the life of Mr. Barney Barnato, has just won for his bride Miss Gertrude Rodney, a beautiful South African heiress, who witnessed her lover's gallant action and used it to win over an obstinate father. Mrs. Barnato, moreover, has settled a handsome annuity on Clifford, and his bank account (adds the *Anglo-American*) is swelled to good proportion by several testimonials of 500¢ each, the gifts of Johannesburg citizens and two steamship companies.

* Todas as outras religioes serao permitidas com seu culto domestico ou publico, em casas para isso destinadas, sem forma alguma exterior de templo.—Tit. I, Art. 5.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

APR. 3.—The government insists on the revocation of the death sentence passed on American subjects implicated in the revolution at Honduras.

The remains of the soldiers of the 71st infantry who fell in Cuba arrived to-day in New York.

The government has received a telegraphic report from the commander of the "Philadelphia" of the cause of the recent bombardment. He says that Matanza's men attacked the British and Americans who were guarding the consulates, and this being seen from the ships, the British and American vessels opened fire on the town, killing many and putting the rest to flight.

The total number of deaths caused by the burning of the Windsor Hotel is now known to be 43, of which 32 could not be recognised.

APR. 4.—The revenue receipts in the Philippine islands from the date of the American occupation to the end of March is estimated to be about three million dollars gold.

President McKinley has assured the German ambassador that the bombardment of Apia by American vessels has met with his approval.

General Otis telegraphs that in a skirmish with the Tagalos near Villegas to the north west of Malolos, the enemy was completely defeated. The American troops entered the town which they found completely deserted.

The Philippine ministry met recently in San Fernando, approved all the measures taken by Aguinaldo and resolved to continue the struggle for independence to the bitter end.

It is reported that in revenge for the losses inflicted upon them by the Americans, the Tagalos are barbarously treating all those who refuse to join their ranks.

News has been received in New York of the murder of 16 gold miners by the Indian workmen employed in the mines.

APR. 5.—The proclamation issued by the Americans in Manila, while reserving the sovereignty of the islands to the United States, promises to give the public offices to Philipines and to concede them the fullest liberty in the matter of religion.

The *New York Herald* says that several of the Spanish officers amongst the prisoners of Aguinaldo have taken service with the Tagalos.

The Cuban national assembly has now been finally dissolved, and the Cuban troops have given up their arms. The official municipality of Havana has been definitely formed.

Mr. Harrison has been elected mayor of Chicago by a democratic majority.

APR. 6.—According to official statistics published to-day, the losses of the Americans in the Philippines from the beginning of the war up to the present time have been 184 killed and 976 wounded.

Advices from Havana say that the Cuban staff officers are to meet to-morrow to elect a commander-in-chief, when it is thought that the choice will devolve on Maximo Gomez. The office will only hold good until the last of the Cuban troops with their officers have been finally disbanded.

The cruiser "Detroit" has been ordered to Nicaragua to protect the American citizens there during the present revolution.

There were only a few light skirmishes near Malolos to-day, when the Americans had only two wounded and the Tagalos 6 killed and several wounded.

APR. 7.—The United States will be represented at the disarmament conference by Messrs. A. D. White and Stanford, the ambassadors for Germany and Belgium respectively, and Mr. Seth Low, the president of Columbia College, assisted by Captains Cresser and Mahan as naval and military advisers.

A terrible fire took place in Adams, Mass., where a whole block of fine residences was destroyed.

Another fire took place in one of the mansions near the Fifth Avenue in New York.

The Tagalos who murdered the American authorities in the Negros island in the Philipines have been suitably punished.

The cruiser "Charleston" has been bombarded Dagupan in the south of the island of Luzon.

APR. 8.—A Manila telegram states that a large meeting of merchants took place there, and passed resolutions declaring their entire approbation of the work of General Otis, Admiral Dewey and the American troops as the only means of securing the quick pacification of the islands.

Spain.

APR. 3.—Count Villa Gonzalez has been nominated as Spanish ambassador to London, and Duke de Vista Hermosa to St. Petersburg.

Several journals insist that the Carlists are making an active propaganda in the north of Spain, but the ministerial organs ignore the fact.

The government is said to have reduced the sum offered at first for the release of the prisoners in the Philipines.

El Herald says that General Polavieja and Admiral Gomez Imaz refuse to lower the army and navy estimates and are opposed by the minister of finance, Sr. Villaverde. The latter intends to propose an income tax and suspend the amortisation of the national debt.

It is rumored that the Banco Hypothecario is about to lend the government 30 millions of pesetas.

APR. 4.—Sr. Sagasta, the premier, declares his policy to be in favor of financial economy, but finds that the only way in which these

can be effected is by reducing the expenses of the army and navy, the allowances to the clergy and pensioners, and by the temporary suspension of the sinking fund.

APR. 5.—The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree re-imposing an ancient law against the blending of wines and alcoholic liquors.

APR. 6.—Telegrams from Manila deny the rumor current here that there are desertions from the Tagalo forces, and assert that General Luna's influence with the Tagalos is increasing every day, while that of Aguinaldo is daily decreasing owing to the many recent defeats. The same telegram said that an encounter was hourly expected to take place between the Americans and Tagalos at Calumpit.

There have been further manifestations on the part of the repatriated soldiers in Barcelona, but they were of a pacific nature as the men now know that the government is hurrying up the payment of the money due to them as much as possible.

APR. 7.—A banquet was given to-day by the leading Carlists in Madrid to the Carlist journalist Aranda, who was recently liberated from prison.

The agitation against the continuance of the war taxes is gaining in strength throughout Spain every day.

General Rios has telegraphed to his government that it is useless to attempt the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philipines while the war lasts between the Tagalos and Americans.

As a precautionary measure the minister of war has ordered the troops in the north of Spain to make marches through all the districts to prevent any Carlist rising.

APR. 8.—The movements of the Carlists in the north of Spain are ridiculed by Sr. Dato, the minister of the interior, who says they have no cohesion, training or discipline, and lack a warlike commander.

The Carlist chief, Sr. Cerralho, has gone to Paris to consult with Don Jaime de Bou b n.

Two hundred Carlists banquipped in the open air in Madrid and delivered violent speeches against the government and the present state of Spain.

Great Britain

APR. 3.—The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Italians have determined to occupy Samnun supported diplomatically by Great Britain.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Chamberlain, brother of the colonial secretary. "Dick," as he was generally called, had all his brother's fastidiousness in dress, but none of his shyness, and many times, when M. P. for longington, must have caused great annoyance to his relative by his indiscretions of speech.

The popularity of Mr. Michael Davitt, M. P., seems to be on the wane, as he was stoned by the people when trying to hold a meeting in Ireland yesterday.

APR. 4.—Telegrams from Athens announce the resignation of the Zimis cabinet.

Great Britain and the United States have agreed to the proposal of Germany to leave the decision of the Samoan question to a joint commission of the three powers.

At a meeting of the Irish members of parliament held in Dublin to-day, it was decided to unite all the different fractions of the Nationalist party under the presidency of Mr. John Redmond.

APR. 5.—The London morning papers say that Germany has presented an indemnity claim for damages done to the German consulate during the recent bombardment of Apia.

The negotiations between Great Britain and France for an arrangement of commercial interest in Madagascar are going on favorably.

Telegrams from Manila say that the Tagalo chiefs have replied to the proclamation of the American government, issued by the local commissioners, and although the reply is couched in energetic terms the general opinion in London is that the revolution is practically over.

Hong Kong telegrams say that the Philippine junta has published a declaration that the Vatican supports the American action in the Philipines, and that the Americans have promised in return for this support to assure a religious preponderance to the catholic clergy there.

APR. 6.—By telegram to-day, the invitations to the disarmament conference have been sent from La Haye to the different courts with the exception of the Vatican and Bulgaria.

The death is announced to-day of Mr. Ellis, M. P. (There are two members of that name and both belong to the liberal party. Details are lacking.)

APR. 7.—Heavy gales have again prevailed on the British coasts, which have caused great damage to shipping and to the fishing boats.

Besides Bulgaria and the Vatican, no invitations were sent to China, Japan or Persia to attend the disarmament conference.

The *Daily Chronicle* to-day published the letters sent by Esterhazy to the late President Faure, in which the writer made most bitter complaints and even went so far as to threaten the President.

Caio telegrams say that it has been resolved to remove all the British troops from Omdurman owing to the unhealthiness of the place. The garrison will consist only of Egyptian troops who are better able to stand the climate.

APR. 8.—In the county councils elections in Ireland yesterday, the home rulers elected 300 and the unionists 83.

Great Britain has formally taken over the islands of the Tonga archipelago in the Pacific.

The foreign office has received the news of the coronation of Mahetia in Samoa.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes a telegram saying that China and Japan have begun negotiations for an alliance to limit and restrain the encroachments of European powers in Asia.

The occupation of the new Kowloon territory leased by Great Britain will commence on the 17th inst.

Telegrams from Seoul say the Koreans of Choo-Chong have destroyed the French mission there and taken the superior prisoner.

France.

APR. 3.—Agoncillo, the Philippine delegate, stated to a reporter that Aguinaldo has not been beaten and his followers discouraged by the taking of Malolos, his policy being to draw the Americans into the interior where they will be decimated by the prevailing fevers.

In consequence of a fall sustained while cycling, it is probable that Baron d'Estournelle, the French delegate, will not be able to assist at the forthcoming disarmament conference.

The *Figaro* continues to publish the evidence given before the court of cassation.

President Loubet assisted to-day at the Antenn races, and was loudly cheered by the multitude.

APR. 5.—The *Figaro* continuing the publication of the evidence given before the court of cassation publishes the evidence of General Roget who severely condemned Col. Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy for their actions against Dreyfus and at the same time reprimanded Picquart for his action in favor of the unhappy man.

The German and Italian authorities have again officially denied that either Colonels Schwartzkoppen or Panizzardi have ever had any relations with Dreyfus.

Both the French and Brazilian cases on the Guiana limits question have been handed to M. Muller the Swiss arbitrator to-day.

APR. 6.—The *Matin* says that it is probable that Cardinal Vaughan will be a candidate in succession to the present Pope. (There is nothing more improbable, in our opinion. The Papal situation is unchanged now from what it was when Cardinal Pecci was elected Pope, and then we had two brilliant English cardinals—Newman and Manning—more eligible; but it is now a *quæ quæ non* that the Pope must be an Italian if there is to be any chance of recovering the Papal States. Only one Englishman ever sat in the Chair of Peter, Nicholas Breakspear, who assumed the title of Adrian IV, and he died seven centuries ago.)

President Loubet has paid a visit to his native place, Montlaur in the department of Drôme, accompanied by the prime minister, M. Charles Dupuy. He was everywhere received with the most tremendous ovations.

APR. 7.—Monsignor Tarnassi has been appointed Papal nuncio to France in place of the late Monsignor Cleri.

The *Figaro* continues publishing the evidence before the court of cassation. To-day it gives a second deposition of General Roget in which he accused Judge Bertulus of having tampered with the evidence brought before him in order to entrap the late Col. Henry.

The *Voltaire* says that one of the experts has declared before the court that one of the most material documents in the Dreyfus case in which the name of the prisoner was given in full was written in full was really written after the condemnation of Dreyfus. The letter in question was the one which was confessed to by Col. Henry and which was the immediate cause of his suicide.

A French fleet has left Toulon for Cagliari in order to pay the special honors to King Humbert which have been ordered by the French government on the occasion of the King's visit to Sardinia.

An explosion of cartridges is reported in the citadel of Huy near Liège. Two were killed and six were injured. The explosion was purely accidental.

The many statements and accusations of General Roget have brought many demands to the court for permission to give rebutting evidence.

APR. 8.—President Loubet, on returning from Montlaur to Paris was enthusiastically received by the people.

The *Figaro* has been condemned to pay a fine of 500 francs for publishing the evidence before the court of cassation, but the publication is again continued to-day.

Violent gales are prevalent in the Mediterranean, and fears of maritime disasters are entertained.

Germany.

APR. 5.—The Emperor to-day assisted at a series of trials of a submarine boat of an entirely new system. The result, which is not a final one, is reported to be satisfactory.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that the United States has openly declared its intention not to agree to any proposition for disarmament in the forthcoming conference at La Haye.

Baroness Hirsch who died last week has left 280,000 by will to be distributed amongst various charitable institutions in Austria.

APR. 6.—It is generally stated that the Emperor will visit Monaco during the coming autumn accompanied by the Empress.

The coming conference on the Samoan question between Great Britain, Germany and the United States is to be definitely settled by the majority of the commissioners appointed.

APR. 8.—Herr Stangel, the German delegate to the disarmament conference to take place in La Haye, has issued a pamphlet giving his views on the subject. He is entirely opposed to the Czar's idea which he deems utopian, and adds that Germany could never entertain it.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11th, 1899.

It will appear strange to many of our readers why any person should object to collect accounts at the national treasury. With the Minas and Rio company, the objection is based upon a feeling averse to the rôle of the ordinary creditor who is obliged to spend much time and comply with countless formalities in the collection of an account. The money received by the Central railway in payment of freight charges on the Minas and Rio line, is received in trust, and the manner and time of settling monthly accounts of this character have been settled by a formal agreement. To modify this arrangement, without the consent of the Minas and Rio company, is clearly illegal, and the minister must know it. Of course, no one would object to collecting an account at the treasury, were it possible to transact the business there promptly and without prejudices. But as every creditor knows, it costs time and money to collect an account at the treasury. It is practically impossible to get an account passed without paying for it. And unless influence and liberal payments are made, delays of every description are interposed. Why should it take a year to get a simple account passed—one perhaps for ordinary supplies for the Central railway, or for one of the military departments? The actual work on such an account could be done in an hour, and yet there are countless accounts in *exercício findos* of this character! To speak plainly, the national treasury is a disgrace to the country! It deals unjustly, harshly, arbitrarily, with the creditors of the state; it takes advantage of its position to force unfair settlements; and it leaves no recourse to the creditor who believes that he has not received his just dues. Many reforms are needed in the administration of this government, but it must be confessed not one is more urgent than those required in the national treasury.

The discussion which Dr. Joaquim Nabuco has raised in regard to the future destinies of this continent, may be neither untimely nor unprofitable, providing it will lead to a thoughtful consideration of the situation, but it ought not to be overlooked that the people of the United States have no ambitions in the direction suggested. Cecil Rhodes holds no brief for the United States, and he gives us only the opinions of one man. Benjamin Kidd, also, has published what he considers will be the ultimate destiny of the tropical regions of the earth. It may be that the predictions of these men will come true, but that is a matter for the distant future to solve, and need not enter into any diplomatic programme of to-day. It is true that history is sometimes made with startling rapidity—just as it was in the Spanish-American war just

ended; and it may be that the problems which are to decide the status of this continent may be presented to us within a very few years. But at the present hour the people of the United States are indulging in no dream of conquest, nor of imposing their authority over the several states of this continent. There have been and still are some who wish to control the territory through which the Nicaragua canal will pass; but this ambition was blocked many years ago by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. And there are some, also, who dream of a kind of *collierie*, a loose kind of confederation, among the several independent states of North and South America, in which the United States shall play the leading rôle. But the great mass of American people have no such plans. They think of these sister countries as independent, with capable governments and each one busy with its own political and industrial problems. The idea of trying to absorb them does not exist, nor will it exist until some strong outside influence shall force it into existence. Destructive wars, continual revolutions, gross violations of treaties and friendly intercourse, the attempt of some European power to acquire territory through the weakness or venality of some American state—in such case intervention would follow, and that might lead to suzerainty or absorption. The future, however, lies as much in the hands of these several states as in those of the United States; and Dr. Joaquim Nabuco will be rendering incalculable service if he succeeds in awakening his countrymen to that fact. By purifying, strengthening and elevating their own government, by developing their own industries and commerce, and by educating and invigorating themselves, they will be making it difficult for any outside power to usurp their liberties.

OUR colleague of *The Church Echo*, it seems to us, has laid himself open to the charge of unfairness. He first invites discussion of the question of ritualism, and then, when the discussion breaks out in another journal he justly deprecates it, but even declines to publish letters on the subject. And then, to make the matter worse, he editorially censures the authors of certain letters, and copies a discussion of the subject of altar lights which bears strongly on one side of the question. We have made it a rule never to criticise a person, or subject, without leaving our columns open for a reply. Any other course would be unfair. If we condemn Methodism, we are under obligations, in our opinion, to publish the defence which any Methodist may send us. If our colleague advocates ritualism, he can not be dealing fairly with his readers, if he does not give the non-ritualists a hearing. We have no interest in the subject one way or the other, but we like to see a public journal deal impartially with its readers.

SOME of the local journals have announced in a tone of exultation that the government, besides paying in the last five days of March debts belonging to the year 1898 to the amount of about 14,000,000\$, has redeemed exchequer bills amounting to 20,250,000\$ and has reimbursed the Banco da Republica of over 11,000,000\$ which had been advanced on account current by that bank, at which the government is said to have had on the 31st ult. a balance of 2,590,000\$. It seems to us that our contemporaries have allowed themselves to become unduly elated. It must not be forgotten that since the 1st of last July the government has had the benefit of a financing scheme that gives it temporary relief from obligations estimated at 2,877,531 per annum. Up to the end of last month, then, that scheme had placed at the government's disposal resources amounting to 2,215,148, a sum equivalent at the present rate of exchange to over 75,000,000\$. It is of course gratifying to learn that old debts to the amount of 45,000,000\$ have been paid and that at the Banco da Republica there is a balance in favor of the government, even if it is only 2,590,000\$. But what has become of the remaining 77,500,000\$? We do not hear that the government has made any currency deposits at the foreign banks in this city, as is required by the contract of the 15th of last June, and the treasury notes burnt up to the present do not exceed 8,000,000\$. Nor has the government paid the interest due on the gold bonds of 1861 and 1869. What other obligations it has failed to meet we do not yet know, but we shall doubtless learn when payday can no longer be postponed. Our contemporaries would then, it seems to us, do well to defer their rejoicing until there is some certainty of the government's being able to pay all it owes and relieve the people of some of their oppressive burdens. We shall then all rejoice together.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Rio, 6th April, 1899.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—It would appear that the discussion which has been appearing in your columns relative to the adoption of ritualistic practices in our church, has quite exhausted itself. I am very glad of it. Can we not now drop the subject and go on our way?

Our church was founded by the British residents of this city about eighty years ago, assisted, I have been informed, by a small tax levied for a time on British shipping. It was a consular chaplaincy for many years, and then the support of the church reverted to the British residents. The property does not belong to the Church of England, but to our local organization. But we are communions in the Church of England and must conform to its requirements. All this seems clear to me.

Now I believe that we have the right to choose any form of worship authorized by the Church of England, simply because we own and support the church, and this was done many, many years ago. At the last general meeting this choice was reaffirmed by an overwhelming majority. And our chaplain says that the wishes of the congregation are his wishes! Now, it seems to me, that closes the discussion. Instead of wrangling further, let us unite to make our church what it should be—a fit meeting place for those who desire to worship God according to the requirements of the Church of England. If there are only 30 or 40 of us, so be it. If the absentee majority is stopping away because the service is not ornate enough, let them tell us so and then we can decide what to do.

Respectfully yours,

ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the *Rio News*.

Sir.—The editor of *The Church Echo* certainly runs riot in the April number over his congregational mare's nest of 1200. I have read and re-read the third paragraph with particular pleasure; it is such a gem of lucidity and clarity.

But, after all, what does it amount to? *Patrium montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*. I never made any question of the number of British subjects residing in and immediately about Rio. What I did take exception to was the possible congregation of 1200; and the writer of the editorial has failed to prove me in the wrong.

With the rest of the editorial I have nothing to do. It is waste of time to trail red herrings across the scent, so far as I am concerned. But I would again like to sympathize with our Chaplain.

Our mentor has now taken him in hand, and he has to see to the continuous absence of those 1200—a task he is likely to get through somewhere about the Greek calendar.

One last word about non-attendance at church. May I venture to hint to the editor of *The Church Echo* in Mr. Chucks's most delicate manner possible, that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones? Let sleeping dogs lie.

Yours &c

A LAYMAN.

Rio, 8th April 1899.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Diario da Bahia* has been sold for 120,000\$000.

—Last year the number of voters in the state of Ceará was 45,757.

—Counterfeit 500 notes have been apprehended at Carinhanha, in the state of Bahia.

—The senate of the São Paulo state legislature has elected Dr. Cerqueira Cesar as president.

—The legislative assembly of the state of São Paulo was formally opened on the 7th inst.

—In Rio Grande do Norte the season has been very favorable one, the rains falling in abundance.

—The aggregate length of steam navigation on S. Paulo rivers at the end of 1898 was 574 kilometres.

—During the month of March there were killed for consumption at the Santos slaughter house 1,080 cattle, 131 hogs and 39 sheep.

—It would appear from the telegrams received from Bahia that Dr. Caminhada will not succeed in supplying water to the quantity promised within the time specified.

—In Bahia during the month of March there were 11 cases of yellow fever, of which 9 were fatal. In the present month there were registered up to the 6th, 17 cases and 6 deaths.

—What will Dr. Caminhada do when his large drainage ditches have exhausted all the water in the ground drained? Does anyone believe that such works can give a permanent supply of water?

—From reports received from Matto Grosso it appears that the struggle for supremacy between Minister Murthinho and Senator Genesio Ponce has resulted in a resort to arms. At last accounts a body of the former's friends was said to be marching on the capital to prevent the meeting of the state legislature. It stated that this produced a panic at the capital, which had been abandoned by a great part of the population.

—Sunday the 9th was the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro. There was a brilliant reception at the governor's residence in Petropolis in honor of the event.

—The report is current that Porto Alegre is to have a law school, and that Julio de Castilho will be invited to fill the chair of the philosophy of law. The law would be made to suit Julio's philosophy without doubt.

—According to an official report there were during the month of January in the state of São Paulo 4,226 births, 3,499 deaths and 666 marriages. The principal causes of death were pulmonary consumption, malarial and typhoid fevers.

—We have pleasure in welcoming back to Rio Mr. C. N. Atlee, the sub-manager here of the important house of Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., who has returned from a four months trip home, we hope with the best results of native air on his health.

—The state legislature of Pará was formally opened on the 8th inst. The governor says that the revenues last year exceeded twenty thousand contos, or 4,700 contos over the estimate, and that the public debt of the state has been reduced to 2,648,500\$000.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro was opened yesterday in extraordinary session at Petropolis. As the legislature was convened to take cognizance of the Campos difficulty it may be presumed that a political contest with the governor will follow.

—On the night of Good Friday some thieves broke into the house of Dr. Alfredo Guimarães in Bello Horizonte, Minas, and carried off property to the value of 30,000\$. Among the articles stolen were some apocryphs, which they threw away near the house on finding what they were!

—The engineer who is trying to supply Bahia with water by means of large drains, Dr. Caminhada, now wants the boring machinery recently sent up to Bahia by the minister of agriculture, and the latter says he can have it by paying for it in advance! It's a good rule to follow—cash in advance.

—The meteorological report for the city of S. Paulo for March gives the average temperature at 72° Fahr., the maximum being 93.2° and the minimum 61.5°. It rained on 15 days, and the rainfall for the month measured 153.4 millimetres. The maximum rainfall in one day was 22.2 millimetres on the 22nd.

—The complaint from Ceará just now is that there is too much water. It is not only raining; it is pouring. In March the rainfall measured 676 millimetres. April has been with heavy downpours every day. Naturally the season is an unhealthy one, the March deaths in Fortaleza numbering 340, which is excessive for a small town.

—In the month of February 1,534 refugees arrived at Bahia from the drought-stricken districts. From the beginning of last July up to the 31st inst. the state government of Bahia has given free passage on the Bahia and São Francisco railway to 8,759 refugees. To this it may be added that many other refugees have been given free passages by the Central Bahia railway, without any expense to the state.

—The United States gunboat "Wilmington" having left Manaus to ascend the upper Amazon, the newspapers of Pará are raising the question whether permission has been obtained or not. Some timid patriots are asserting that the gunboat will make soundings, and chart the course of the river. Why, we can not imagine! The "Wilmington" is seeking commercial information and is going to Iquitos after it.

—The *Gazeta do Povo* of Campos says that the Bezamat municipal council spent 120\$000 in the municipal treasury lavishly and illegally, and gives a list of the payments made. A chance to spend the public money seems to be the chief end of political ambition now-a-days, and it would be strange indeed were the Bezamat clique to miss the opportunity. While Dr. Bezamat was talking political philosophy, his relatives, protégés and intimate friends would be quite sure to be filling their pockets from the municipal treasury.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* published a dispatch from its correspondent in S. Paulo on the 6th inst. in which he denounced the arbitrary action of the director of the Hospedaria de Imigrantes there in keeping prisoners 25 colonist families, who arrived by the steamer *Minas* at their own expense. The correspondent says the director is determined at all hazards to send them out to the fazendas, and that the Italian consul has been informed of the facts of the case. The director is evidently unfit for his post and we hope the Italian consul will take steps to impress on the director's superiors that slavery has been abolished in Brazil, and that even if it were yet in force, Italian subjects could not be held prisoners without just cause or made slaves with impunity. The action of the director should call for the strictest enquiry by his superiors even outside of the action of the Italian consul.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The total length of the railways in operation in the state of S. Paulo at the end of 1898 was 3,225 kilometres.

—The municipal prefect has vetoed the resolution of the municipal council withdrawing the authorization for a revision of the contract with the S. Christovão tramway company. It would be manifestly improper to make an exception in this case.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 1st April were 199,749.365 against 320,133.805 for the corresponding week of last year.

—The governor of the state of Minas Geraes suggests that the money collected by the Central railway on through rates for other roads shall be deposited at the Banco da Republica. He says that the threatened suspension of the agreement for through freight will subject the people of southern Minas to much inconvenience and loss.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has decreed considerable reductions in the freight and passenger tariffs of the State railway (in liquidation). It is expected that these reductions will promote an increase in traffic and revenue. The usual argument, however, is that rates must be increased in order to produce more revenue.

—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bahia & São Francisco Railway Co. took place in London on the 8th inst. The chairman, Lord Stratheden, announced the distribution of a dividend of 4% for the main line and 3% for the Timbó branch. He stated that in spite of the drought which had scourged the country the receipts had not fallen off as the company tarried the necessities of life to the drought-stricken populations. He stated his belief that the government of President Campos Salles would improve the financial situation of Brazil. One of the shareholders objected to the administration as bad as the receipts were £1,000,000 and the working expenses were £65,000. A consulting board composed of three shareholders was elected.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The bark "Annie Reed" sailed from Bahia on the 7th for Philadelphia with 950 tons of manganese ore extracted from the Pedras Pretas mines, in that state.

—H. M. S. "Basilik," having completed her commission on the south-east coast of America, is on her way off to Plymouth, where she will be paid off.

—The Lamport & Holt steamer *Cotivade* arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. with the following passengers: Mrs. and Miss. Mc. Nalley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Andia and child, Mr. R. H. Robinson, Mr. E. W. Harrick and 22 third-class passengers.

—In the London admiralty court on the 17th February last, Sir Francis Jenne decided the case of a collision between the Norwegian bark "Solveig" and the British ship "Melanope," which took place in Imbetiba harbor as far back as March 1894. The court found the "Melanope" was alone to blame and gave judgment accordingly.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the steamer "Iris" has been newly released from quarantine because it is recognized that there was an error in the diagnosis which declared certain persons ill with yellow fever, when they only had "grippe." In that case owners and passengers of the "Iris" should have a claim for damages.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 8th inst. by the Hamburg Südamerikanische liner *Paraguass* were the following: —For Hamburg: Mr. Valdemar Flohr, Mattheissen and family, Mr. Jorge Puchs and family, Mr. Carl Kaiser, Mrs. Pauline Fritz and son, Mr. Carl Kamer and Mr. Adalberto Hoffen. —For Bahia: Dr. Pedro Mendes de Aguiar, Mr. Besequiel Dantas and Mr. Francisco Porfirio. —For Victoria: Dr. Deocleciano Nunes Oliveira, Messrs. Eugenio Nery Paria, Adolfo Galvão and Fernando Braga.

—Exceptionally quick work has been shown in the discharge of the British s.s. "Balls of Invermid," Capt. Hodge, which arrived here on the 4th inst. from Rangoon with 61,537 bags of rice. The ship was consigned to Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., and the cargo was owned by Messrs. Alvares Polley & Co., and was discharged at the Trapiete Reis. The work of discharging began on the 4th inst. and up to the close of the 8th 44,162 bags of rice had been taken out, the largest quantity ever handled in five days in this port. The discharging has been done by Messrs. John Carew & Co., stevedores, who have given special attention to the handling of this cargo. We understand that Capt. Hodge expects to sail again to-morrow, which means a delay of only nine days in port. This is quick work, and is worthy of record.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Danube*, left Rio on the 5th inst. with the following passengers: —For Southampton: Mrs. H. Grenfell, Malvel Grenfell, Mr. James Nicholas and Mr. R. J. Reidy Jr. —For Lisbon: Messrs. Antonio S. M. Queiroz, wife and 2 children, Antonio Santos Novaes, wife and child, Joan A. Nunes and wife, Antonio Leite de Carvalho, wife and child, Thomas P. da Pocho, Paulo B. da Silva, wife and 4 children, R. Ribeiro S. Almeida, Antonio N. da Costa, M. J. Marques, wife and 3 children, Antonio J. da Silva Ribeiro, wife and daughter, Manoel da Silva Ribeiro, wife and daughter, Eduardo C. Frazão, Manoel P. Dias, Domingos Ferreira, Alfredo A. M. Vaz, wife and infant, Francisco T. Fernandes and wife, Antonio Gonçalves de Souza and José C. de Magalhães. —For Pernambuco: Miss. Flora Castro Barbosa, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. de Castro Barbosa, Miss. G. Beltrão, Mrs. Olga T. Mello and Mr. Fernand Araújo. —For Bahia: Miss. Julvina Hollenberg, Mrs. Regina Frester, Dr. G. Carvalho, wife and 2 children, Mr. Lucindo Fernandes, Mr. Simeão Motta and Mr. José Machado Mendes.

—Our trade with the Brazilian coast has been active during the past week. Two steams for wheat and one sailer for hay and corn having been fixed while the parcels booked for Santos and other ports have been heavy. The rate for flour to Santos keeps firm at 16/6 from B.A. and 17/ from up-river ports, there being no lack of cargo for the regular traders to that coast, especially for ports below Rio. —Times, Buenos Aires, Mar. 27.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new Argentine minister, D. Manoel Gorostiza, was formally presented to the President on the 7th inst.

—An ensign accused of deserting during the war against the Bahia fanatics, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

—The well-known clown, Frank Brown, will open with his circus on Friday next at the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre. We hope he will have a successful stay in Rio as he richly deserves it.

—Complaints are made that the river running down through Laranjeiras is very dirty. It always is! It is a public receptacle of all kinds of rubbish, and when the season is hot and dry it is a focus of infection.

—The Chilean consul-general at this port, D. Agostinho Violier, left for Buenos Aires on the 7th, on his way home. The consulate will be under the direction of his vice-consul, Sr. Henrique Romaguera, during his absence.

—It is announced that the Bolivian minister to Brazil, Dr. Paravicini, who has been organizing affairs on the Rio Acre, left for this capital on the 28th ult. It is said that he has only very recently heard of the revolution in Bolivia.

—On the 7th inst. autograph letters were presented to President Campos Salles by the British and Spanish ministers from the sovereigns of their respective countries, congratulating him on his assumption of the presidency.

—Minister Murtinho has telegraphed to Matto Grosso suggesting that the gubernatorial election held on March 1 shall be annulled. This, he says, is in his opinion the first step towards a satisfactory solution of the crisis in that state.

—The reports given of the salt bush forage plant which has recently been introduced from Australia into the Argentine republic are so satisfactory that it would be well for some enterprising agriculturist to experiment on bad lands in Brazil with this new fodder.

—Amongst those who were on the sick list during the past week was Mr. P. W. Barrow, the managing director of the Leopoldina railway. Having a slight fever, he prudently went to the Strangers' Hospital where good treatment brought him around, and we are glad to inform our readers that he is now convalescent.

—In view of the publicity given to the circumstance that there are no dinner basins enough in the casa de detenção for all the prisoners, the minister of justice telegraphed down from Petropolis on Saturday authorizing the purchase of two hundred. And the director of that establishment says that a requisition was made two months ago for these basins.

—The construction of sewers to drain the Corcovado and Carioca mills, and the operative dwellings in that locality, together with the Villa Sauer, belonging to the Companhia Saneamento, all in the vicinity of the Botanical Garden, where an epidemic of fever appeared this year, has at last been commenced. It will greatly benefit that locality, where so many working people now reside.

—On the 25th ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* published a statement in regard to the casa de detenção, on the authority of its own reporter, which merits serious consideration. The lack of dinner dishes and the character of the food furnished the prisoners are trifles compared with the bestial immorality exposed. Is it not time to take these matters seriously. Can respectable and patriotic Brazilians continue to ignore these shameful immoralities, especially when made public in the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper?

—The removal of the naval arsenal has lately been made the subject of a consultation of the general officers of the navy, the minister of marine favoring the choice of some point further up the bay. Of the ten admirals consulted, five favored the selection of some place within the bay of Rio de Janeiro, while the others were divided between three localities outside. On Saturday last they visited Ilha de Boqueirão for the purpose of investigating its suitability for an arsenal, but it is said they are not in favor of that locality.

—Some days ago a part of the press of this city asserted that at an agreement on the basis, suggested by minister Murtinho, of the annulment of the gubernatorial election held on the 1st ult. It appears, however, from a statement published yesterday by three Matto Grosso congressmen that the assertion is unfounded. From all accounts, the situation of that inland state is critical, and a collision between the followers of Senator Generoso Ponce and Minister Murtinho may occur at any moment.

—The last home papers to hand announce that the elevation of the Rev. R. Brindle, the well-known military chaplain who recently retired, to the coadjutor-bishopric of Westminster and state that he was the first admitted to the presence of the Pope after the recent illness. We also see that Dr. Richard Garnett, the distinguished litterateur, resigned his position as keeper of printed books in the British Museum after 49 years of service in that institution. Dr. Garnett is father-in-law to G. H. Hall, the editor of the *Church Echo* of this city.

—The casa de detenção is becoming notorious for bad administration and disorder. There are about 600 persons in the place besides the officials and guards, and it is said that there are not dishes enough to serve out the food to such a number. In addition frequent complaints are made of the food, and the only way the prisoners have to enforce their complaints in that of making an infernal noise. And this they frequently do. On the 7th the noise became so frightful that the officer in charge threatened to throw dry time into the cells if quiet were not restored.

—During the second half of February, according to the official report just published, there were 670 deaths, 550 births, and 76 marriages in this city. There were also 3,944 port arrivals and 4,100 departures. For the whole month the deaths numbered 1,350 (at an average rate of 29 per 1000 per annum), the births 1,108, and marriages 206. There were 50 stillbirths during the month, which are not included in the preceding totals. Of the deaths, yellow fever is credited with 170, small-pox 10, measles 2, beri-beri 20, diphtheria 1, influenza 3, typhoid fever 15, pernicious fever 105, other malarial causes 85, and pulmonary consumption 199.

—Before our next number is out, the cricket season of 1899 will have been inaugurated here by the Paysandú Cricket Club on Sunday 16th inst. on their own grounds by a match which is practically against all comers. We hope the weather will be propitious enough to admit of the presence of fair spectators. The Rio Cricket and Athletic Association open their cricket season on the 30th proximo, when the sport will be in full swing. Some of those who distinguished themselves at the wickets last year will be missed this season, but enough are left of the best men to ensure good cricket this year. The first tennis fixture is that of the United Banks against the Paysandú Club at Paysandú on the 21st inst.

—Yesterday, says the *Gazeta de Notícias*, in its issue of Sunday, a Detective Lima addressed to Chief of Police Sampaio Perazzo a written communication in which he says that on taking a tram of the Carris Urbanos Co. he heard a passenger speaking in a loud voice of the President of the republic and that, in defence of these two authorities, he had a heated discussion with the passenger, whom he consequently followed home for the purpose of ascertaining his residence. The chief of police caused to be filed this important official document of Detective Lima, whom at the first fitting opportunity he intends to eulogize. And, indeed, if Lima had only arrested the audacious and impertinent critic, his conduct would have been perfect.

—A large number of friends assembled at the British cemetery at the Gambôa, Rio, on Thursday March 23rd to pay the last tribute of respect and sympathy, when the body of Mrs. Catherine Amelia Nathan was laid to rest. Mr. Edwin Hime, wearing the "Tallos," officiated at the side of the open grave. The service was the burial service used by the West London Synagogue of British Jews. Some of those who stood by the grave-side could not help recalling the fact that Mr. Allan Nathan, whose mother was being buried, had himself officiated some time ago when Mr. Hime was then chief mourner. The service was in many respects the same as that in use in the Church of England with the addition of prayers for the deceased. Mrs. Nathan was very well-known in Rio, especially to the older English residents, and when at the close of last year the news reached us that she had passed away during her stay in England, many felt that they had lost a friend by the removal of the kind face so familiar to them. —The *Church Echo*.

—We are likely to have a very interesting quarrel between the prefect and municipal council. The latter recently passed a resolution withdrawing the authorization given for reforming the contract with the S. Christovão tramway company. The prefect, Dr. Cesario Alvim, immediately vetoed the resolution, characterizing the act as thoughtless, and reflecting rather severely on the council. On Saturday the council adopted a protest against the language used by the prefect, and two aldermen disburdened themselves of some very unfavorable opinions of him. One of them charged that the prefect is a shareholder in the S. Christovão company, and also accused him of diverting appropriations for other purposes. For insubordination, he said that 18,000 had been appropriated for a "representação," but he had not spent 18,000 on that item. As Dr. Cesario Alvim is an old hand at this kind of warfare, we may expect a lively controversy before the quarrel ends. It will do the public service no good, nor will it improve the reputation of the country, but it may let a ray of light into the dark corners where our political chiefs are accustomed to do their work.

—Looking at the board in the British Subscription Library yesterday we were surprised to find that a defaulter was posted. On making enquiries we found it was the first case in 73 years of existence and certainly the only one in the many years we have known and appreciated this excellent institution. We hope for the credit of our book-loving community that the first occurrence of the kind will also be the last.

DEATH.

BENN. — On April 1st, on board s.s. "Thames," of yellow fever, REGINALD BECK, youngest son of Frederick Benn, Esq., of Bahia, aged 4 years.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanac Laemmert, 1899. We are indebted to the Companhia Typographica do Brazil for a copy of this invaluable publication—the official and only directory of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Under the able direction of Mr. Arthur Sauer the Directory has been greatly improved, and is now as nearly perfect as it is possible to make a directory with the material in hand. As customary the publishers have given us much useful and valuable information, including exchange tables, calendars, tax rates and dates, tables of weights and measures, commercial statistics, and the budget laws adopted at the close of the past year. The publishers will accept our congratulations on the character of the work accomplished, and our thanks for the copy sent to this office.

BUSINESS NOTES

—By a decree of the 7th inst. the Brasilische Elektrische Gesellschaft is authorized to transact business in Brazil.

—The municipal council of S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, is intending to call for tenders for sewerage works in that city.

—The sale by auction on the 4th inst. in Santos, of the assets of the firm of Robertson & Co., in judicial liquidation, is said to have produced the total sum of 162,000.

—The receipts of salt at the port of Rio de Janeiro from other Brazilian ports in the first quarter of the present year were 8,766,261 kilos on which was paid a tax of 262,957.830.

—On the 7th the "contencioso" bureau of the national treasury sent 625 affidavits to the district attorney for the judicial collection of 133,261,775, unpaid taxes levied on companies in the year 1896.

—The deposits in the caixa economica (savings bank) of this city last month amounted to 2,004,110\$, and the withdrawals to 2,023,782,499. At the end of the month 121,773 pass books were in circulation.

—The tax on cattle in this city during the past month aggregated 115,119,570, against 148,476,600 in the same month of last year. For the quarter ending March 31st the tax amounted to 323,151,520, against 339,253,436 in the same period of 1898.

—The syndics of the Cia. Industrial do Rio de Janeiro, in liquidation, took possession of the property, including all the material for street cleaning and removal of garbage, on the 7th inst. It is said that a new syndicate will be formed to monopolize the same public service.

—A curious item of news appeared a few days ago, in which it is stated that the São Paulo police are investigating commercial transactions recently made by merchants of that city by which important companies had been swindled out of 280,000\$. We shall be interested to get all the facts in this mysterious business.

—The well-known firm Srs. Alfredo Mendes & Marques, proprietors of the "London Store" 34 rua do Ouvidor, has gone into liquidation because of the death of Sr. Alfredo Mendes, and is succeeded by Srs. Costa Marques & Cia, composed of Sr. Joaquim Mendes da Costa Marques, Adolpho José de Abreu and Osmar Mendes da Costa Marques.

—It is curious to note that while the Argentine authorities are asking the Brazilian government to take measures to prevent the landing of animals infected with the carbuncle pest, Brazil ranks as a prohibited country from which cattle can not be exported on account of disease. The Argentine government has given orders to prohibit cattle being introduced into Argentina over the Brazilian frontier.

—Mr. Wilfred A. Schoff, the foreign secretary of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, is making a tour through South America by way of Colon and Peru and will visit Brazil within the next few months before returning home. His objects are to arrange for the attendance of delegates to the commercial congress in Philadelphia next October, to secure in every country supplies of the manufactured goods most in demand, with prices, methods of packing etc., and to arrange with the proper officials of each government to supplement or complete the exhibits of raw products from their countries now at the Museum.

Good Wille & Co.	1,475
Ly.	3,069

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 10th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
399,438,800\$ 164,987,000	262,137,500\$ 104,556,000	Stock 5% currency (<i>apolices</i>).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	865,000— 867,000
		Bonds of 1895	1,000	880 000
		do 1897, 6%	1,000	
	124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	1,000 000—
119,600	119,600	Bond 4%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	
51,885,000	24,679,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2 %	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	
100,604,000	18,355,000	do do 1886, 4%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	1,920 000—
Fct. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000	1,400 000—
		" idem 6%	\$50	
11,709,000	11,709,000	" idem 6%	1,000\$, 500\$, 200	— 700 000
5,000,000	4,438,200	" of Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000	850 000—
Fct. 65,000,000	Fct. 65,000,000	idem 6%	200	
	4,000,000	idem 5%	Fct. \$50	
	600,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	500	450 000— 475 000
600,000		" of Parahyba, 6%	1,000	920 000—
10,000,000		" of Pernambuco, 6%	100	
25,000,000	23,613,200	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	200	161 000— 163 000
3,500,000		do do do	100	
530,000	530,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%	100	
400,000	400,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%	200	— 190 000
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%	200	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banka	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	54,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	222,000—
10,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercial	200	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	225 000—232,000
—	—	20,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	81 500—86 000
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Constructor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,000	48,000, Aug. 1892	11 750—12 000
10,000,000	40,000	77,766½	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	1,740,000	23,000, Jan. 1896	— 14 000
8,000,000	all	20,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,079	12 ½, Jan. 1892	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	790,000	18,000, Jan. 1899	75 000—82 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funçioneiros Publicos.....	50	82,910	24,000, Jan. 1899	35 000—
8,000,000	all	8,000	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	100	212,360	48,000, Jan. 1899	50 000—
10,807,000	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	955,398	18,000, Jan. 1899	180 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	—	60,000, Jan. 1899	182 000—183 000
107,384,500	539,913	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,450,000	12,000, Jan. 1899	100 000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Mattos Grosso.....	200	744,000	12,000, Jan. 1899	— 20 000
—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....	40	—	—	—
30,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	374,104	9,000, Jan. 1899	260 000—
—	—	all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	—	ditto 1899	133 000—137 000
30,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	1,885,126	11 ½, July 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12 500, July 1898	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	221,130	12 ½, Jan. 1899	190 000—
—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....	140	—	ditto 1899	—
7,500,000	37,500	14,675	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,065,793	8 ½, ditto 1899	— 125 000
—	—	10,425	200	do 2nd series.....	200	—	ditto	12 000—100 000
—	—	12,500	—	do commercial section.....	200	—	ditto	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavadores de S. Paulo.....	80	600,000	12 ½, July 1895	145 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	140 000—150 000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	605,000	7,850, Jan. 1899	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200	299,853	6 ½, Jan. 1899	—
—	—	162	200	do.....	120	—	do do do	—
—	—	7,367	—	do.....	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	—	—	do.....	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	6\$000
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	25	26,697\$	—	8 000 = 8 250
—	—	46,747	do	do	10	—	—	—
18,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macahé e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
—	—	—	do	do	100	—	—	—
60,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,480	int. Sept. 93	18 000 =
—	—	266,475	do	do	75	—	—	7 000 =
—	—	10,000	do	do	40	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
—	—	—	do	do	80	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Itaua.....	200	1,085,541	6 % June, 92	50 000 = 54 500
—	—	—	do	do	200	—	—	10 000 =
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	—
420,000	all	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	2 500
12,500,000	62,500	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	—
—	—	—	do	do	50	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
3,500,000\$	75,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	—	—	— 80\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbano.....	200	161,989	—	—
7,000,000	all	all	100	Cerebato (and Hotel).....	100	5,447	14\$00, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	499,358	2 700, Jan. 99	160 000—167 000
12,000,000	60,000	50/30	200	S. Christóvão.....	200	—	8 000, Jan. 99	175 000
3,000,000	30,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	200	106,899	8 000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Stamshaha	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	2000	Esperanza Maritima.....	2000	250,000\$	8 000, Jan. 99	1000000—
25,000,000	14,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200			3 500—
5 000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200			
673,400	3,667	all	200	S. João de Barra e Campos	200			
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 99	— 300000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Paid	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	851,013\$	10\$000—Feb. 99	175\$000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,054	7 \$000—Aug. 98	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Bonafogo (antigen).....	200	39,471	10 \$000—Jan. 99	— 120\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	5 \$000—Jan. 99	— 230 \$000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carioca.....	200	25,623	10 \$000—Jan. 99	— 170 \$000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	239,687	10 \$000—Jan. 99	— 185 \$000
6,500,000	32,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,498	8 \$000—Feb. 99	140 \$000
500,000	2,500	all	170	D. Izabel.....	170	—	—	— 160 \$000
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	156,493	40 \$000—Jan. 99	—
100,000	1,000	all	200	Industrial Museu.....	200	200,000	12 \$000—July 98	—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magêense.....	200	77,401	—Feb. 99	— 170 \$000
7,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluviense.....	200	5,920	10 \$000—Jan. 99	— 210 \$000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolisense.....	200	8 \$000—Feb. 99	8 \$000—Feb. 99	145 \$000—160 \$000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	26,186	5 \$000—Mar. 98	40 \$000—
1,000,000	15,000	all	200	King (Woolens).....	100	462,802	8 \$000—Mar. 99	175 \$000
450,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	116,068	—Oct 98	—
360,000	1,800	all	200	Santa Lucia.....	200	32,364	4 \$000—July 98	25 \$000—
1,000,000	6,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	10 \$000—Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	—	—Jan. 99	300 \$000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	39,938	—Jan. 99	160 \$000—180 \$000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Paid	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Alliança.....	200	43,698	15,000, July 97	3,000—
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	25,000, Jan. 99	325,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonança.....	200	15,554	1,500, Jan. 99	10,000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	30	300,000	3,000, Jan. 99	30,000—
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade.....	180	338,712	8,000, Jan. 99	30,000—
4,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	Garulha.....	100	250,000	6,000, Jan. 99	25,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Genl.....	200	400,000	20,000, Jan. 99	25,000—
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Indemniadora.....	20	14,035	1,000, Jan. 99	15,000—
8,000,000	15,000	att	200	Providente.....	20	350,000	3,000, Jan. 99	45,000—
2,000,000	all	all	200	Properidade.....	20	126,628	15,000, Jan. 99	15,000—

Capital	Shares	Emittd	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200	Cantareira e Vição Fluminense.....	200		July 91	
500,000	all	all	50	Carros Taternal Moteaux.....	50\$		Jan. 99	
1,300,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carrações Fluminense.....		35,790	1 500,	23,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruceroiro (match factory).....	200	51,228	Jan. 99	100,000—110,000
60,000,000	all	all	200	Doca de Santos.....	200		Mar. 95	200,000
33,600,000	235,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brasil.....	200		Jan. 99	395,000
300,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	2,008,472	8 000,	19 750—20 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	2,265,181	12 000,	2 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	"O Pais" (newspaper).....	200	46,079	5 000,	125,000
3,564,950	70,950	all	50	Loteria Nacional do Brasil.....	200	45,577	10 000,	
2,000,000	all	all	200	Molte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	200	1,015	Feb. 95	
1,000,000	all	all	100	Molinhos Fluminense (long mills).....	100	300,000	13 000	105,000
4,471,200	94,120	34,128	all	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	34,240	7 70,	
1,000,000	all	all	200	Transporte de C. e Mercadorias.....	200	2,660,600	Feb. 99	
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brasil.....	100	400,000	10 000,	20 000—25 000
800,000	3,000	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	56,444	6 000,	170,000
						29,081	Jan. 99	4 000

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